

The male of *Apoecides madagascariensis* Bolívar (Orth. Tettigoniidae)

BY

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While I was at the Instituto Español de Entomología in Madrid in 1962, my colleague Sr. E. Morales Agacino showed me two males of *Apoecides madagascariensis* Bolívar, a species hitherto known only from the female holotype; Sr. Morales asked me if I would describe the male sex and kindly lent me the two specimens for this purpose. I have since found two further males amongst a comprehensive collection of Madagascan Tettigoniidae that I have on loan from the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, through the courtesy of Dr. L. Chopard.

The monotypic genus *Apoecides* Bolívar belongs to the Copiphorinae, and has the general appearance of a brachypterous version of *Pseudorhynchus* Stål; it differs from that genus, however, in having well-developed lateral carinae on the pronotum.

With the exception of the genitalia, the description of the male given below also applies to the female.

Apoecides madagascariensis Bolívar, 1914 (fig. 1).

Apoecides madagascariensis C. Bolívar, 1914, *Bol. Soc. esp. Hist. nat.*, **14**: 496. Holotype ♀, MADAGASCAR: Tananarive (*le Moul*t). In the Instituto Español de Entomología, Madrid.

♂. Head punctate, rugose below; fastigium of vertex acuminate, rugose, especially below, with sharp anterior point and with blunt basal tooth on underside; frons rugose, with small blunt anterior tooth.

Pronotum tuberculate and punctate, with well-developed lateral carinae. Fore coxal spine well-developed. Fore femora with about 2-4 ventral spinules. Fore tibiae with about 4 external ventral spurs.

Mid femora with about 3 ventral spinules. Mid tibiae with about 4-5 external ventral spurs. Hind femora with about 8-10 ventral spines. Hind tibiae with about 8-13 internal and 1-5 external dorsal spines, and

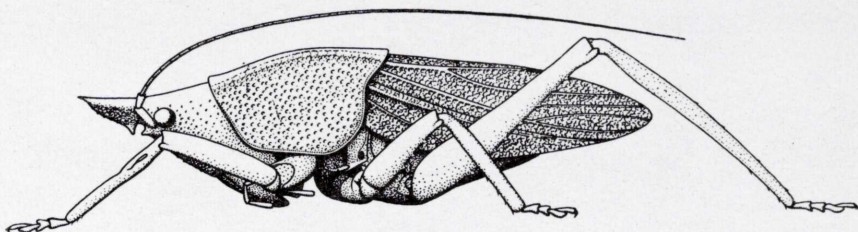
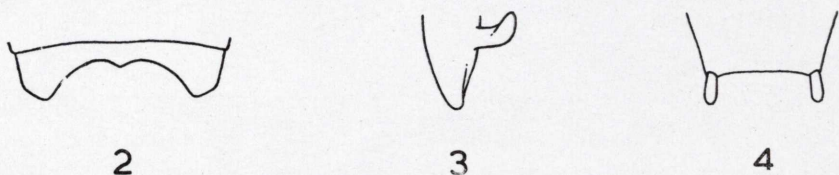


Fig. 1.—*Apoecides madagascariensis* Bolivar, male.

with 3 apical spurs on each side. Fore wings reduced, reaching to hind knees or slightly beyond. Hind wings vestigial.

Tenth abdominal tergite emarginate posteriorly, as in fig. 2. Cerci as in fig. 3, with long upcurved process on inner side of base. Subgenital plate as in fig. 4, with pair of styles.



Figs. 2-4.—2) Dorsal view of the tenth abdominal tergite; 3) Dorsal view of the left cercus; 4) Ventral view of the subgenital plate.

General coloration green. Fastigium of vertex, and spurs and spines of legs, with dark tips.

Measurements of both sexes (in mm). Males. Total length (4): 19.3-21.2, mean 20.12; median length of pronotum (4): 6.1-6.7, mean 6.40; length of hind femur (4): 8.1-8.9, mean 8.50; length of fore wing (4): 9.3-9.8, mean 9.58.

Females. Total length (2): 21.3-21.7; median length of pronotum (2): 6.7-6.8; length of hind femur (2): 8.9-9.7; length of fore wing (2): 11.2-11.5; length of ovipositor (2): 6.9-7.0.

Material examined.

♀ holotype.

Madagascar: —, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (*Lamberton*) (1 ♂, 1 ♀ in

British Museum (Natural History); remainder in Instituto Español de Entomología); La Mandràka, Manjakandriana, 1,250 m., 30.X.1956, 2 ♂♂ (——) (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris); Réserve nat. III, Ambatovositra, Andranomalaza, ii.1957, 1 ♀ (*Soga*) (Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris).

